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## 34 PAGES TODAY.

## THE POLITICAL WEATHER.

Since 1895 the situation in National politics has never been so threatening and dangerous for the republican party as it is at present. The great change has come about within the last six months. It has become so marked that even the republican leaders who are naturally biased by partisanship have recognized it. A striking instance of this is shown by Mark Hanna's refusal to take charge of the congressional campaign for the republicans for the fall elections. Mark Hanna is a shrewd political observer and is very careful of his own personal prestige. He does not like to go on against defeat.

The republicans are without a leader in the house. A minority of the republicans combined with the democrats the other day and defeated the most important administration bill presented at this session of congress. By the Cuban reciprocity bill amendment both the sugar trust and the administration were given a black eye.

The same situation is presented in the United States senate. The ship subsidy bill was one of the most important administration measures introduced this session. Senator Allison of Iowa and Senator Proctor of Vermont, both among the ablest and most prominent of the republican senators, voted against the bill. Senator Hoar's anti-administration attitude with regard to the Philippines is well known. Republicans in the senate, as in the house, will acknowledge and follow no leader.

The great masses of the republican voters are still more markedly divided than the republican senators and representatives. The American people, all of the democrats and a large number of the republicans, are convinced that our imperialistic adventure has proved a misadventure, that republican administration at home and in our colonies abroad is misadministration. The people condemn the treatment of Spain and of Mexico. The people resent the autocratic dealings of the president as in these officers. His proposed army bill, his sympathy and aid to Great Britain against the Boers, his duplicity with regard to the trusts. The people resent the Mexicanizing of the government and the Morganization of business.

These are the main reasons why the republican party is in a bad way, and the democrats will win a famous victory all along the line in 1902. Mark Hanna is a remarkably wise political weather prophet. When he takes to cover as he has just done, look out for a heavy democratic rain.

## TWO HEROES.

There comes a story of heroism from Victor, Colo., that is particularly heartening. It shines out as a beacon in the night. Amid the chronicle of crime, the offenses of office holders, the grasping of greed, the antagonism of folly, the vagaries of vanity, which it is the duty of the newspapers to record, the beauty of the deed of Brakeman Lund and Conductor Blundy stands out with an illustrious splendor for the admiration and example of all men.

It was on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad at Eclipse, Colo., way up in the most dangerous part of the mountains, where the tracks are steep and the trains that go up and down the rugged slopes seem to have the clinging power of flies. A loaded freight car broke from a train with Brakeman Lund on top. He applied the brake, but the chain broke, and down the incline the car sped at a fearful speed. Brakeman Lund bravely stayed at his post, with almost certain death ahead. A suburban passenger train was about due to leave Anaconda, and a collision seemed inevitable.

Conductor Blundy on an engine started in pursuit of the runaway car. As he passed Eclipse station like a streak of lightning, he hurled a message wrapped around a piece of coal to the telegraph operator. The operator caught it, and flashed the warning to Anaconda just in time to stop the passenger train. Blundy on the engine was far down the track in his life and death race after the freight car, on top of which Brakeman Lund still stood at his post of duty.

All those who have traveled in the mountains of Colorado will appreciate the deadly peril of these brave men. Around the treacherous curves, now going up, now down, now apparently going over the side into some canyon, with undiminished speed the race over the serpentine track continued. Just four seconds before Anaconda would have been reached the freight car was overtaken. Leaping through the window and climbing around to the pilot, Blundy made a hazardous

coupling at full speed. The air brakes were applied. The runaway was brought to a stop. Then Blundy took the car back up the hill. All the while Lund, the brakeman, remained at his post. Those who sat in the passenger coaches at Anaconda probably never knew the danger they had escaped.

There should be an American Legion of Honor for such men as these. Such an instance of devotion to duty and cool bravery and judgment in the midst of danger marks them as heroes. True heroism always has a far-reaching effect. Not only did Blundy and Lund save the lives of a train full of passengers, but they have warmed the hearts of all who have heard the tale of their wonderful nerve and pluck.

## ROOSEVELT'S TRUST POLICY IS WHAT?

When the gentlemen from Indiana, the youthful Hoosier senator, who is given to overmuch speaking, at the republican State convention at Indianapolis, defended the trusts, no one was justified in attributing blame to the president, who has his own sins to answer for. Although Senator Beveridge did say that he would not deny what he had to say regarding the National issues had been in large measure approved at Washington, although he disclaimed being the mouthpiece of President Roosevelt, this ingenious utterance was set down simply as an additional example of the modesty for which the senator is famous. But when Secretary Wilson excuses the beef trust, we have the right to suspect the president's real attitude. For Secretary Wilson is a member of the cabinet, and on so important a public question would not venture to open his lips except permissu superiorum, as the Catholics say, without authority being first granted him by the president himself directly.

Now the president is committed on the trust question. Although there are passages in his message to congress and his public addresses which might have been dictated by Morgan about the duty of treating the trusts delicately, about the caution and self-restraint we should exercise in dealing with the great combinations, with laudation of the captains of industry and the approval of the fallacy that the prosperity of the few means the prosperity of the many, nevertheless the president is committed as an opponent of the trusts. Aside from his famous phrases about "shackling cunning" and "muzzling greed" (indeed, when the president talks of the trusts, sometimes he seems to be Mr. Hyde and sometimes Dr. Jekyll), and aside from his oath to support and enforce the laws of the United States, among which is the Sherman anti-trust act, the president has recently been posing before the people as a faithful executive and a zealous guardian of their rights. Not only has he instructed the attorney general to proceed against the Great Northern merger, but he has directed that same official to proceed against the beef trust. Is the president in earnest, or is he trying to deceive the people? Will he have a report that there is no beef trust, as it is said Colonel Crowder, the president's personal representative at New Orleans, has reported that there is no British military post at that place? Is the prosecution of the beef trust and the other trusts a sham? If the president is in earnest, why does he let Secretary Wilson talk? The president knows how to coin an alliance, as he showed in the Miles and the Funston cases.

If the president is not in earnest, he is aiding the democratic party more than perhaps he is aware of. The American people have made up their minds to get rid of the trusts, if they have to break Theodore Roosevelt's neck politically to do it. The republican party is on trial. All political signs point to their being found wanting. In the administration and at the elections republican failure means democratic success.

A large and thoroughly representative number of Houston citizens have endorsed Messrs. John F. Dickson, G. D. Parker and George T. Shepherd for school trustees at the coming election, and they have consented to be candidates. These gentlemen are all well known; they are citizens of high character, and they are under no obligation to any political faction. This ought to close the incident and insure their practically unanimous election.

Houston seems to have been able to shut it all right.

He has given the order to kill and burn all over ten! Watch the little children wailing their way to Sunday school this morning and observe what mere babies some of the little boys and girls are who have passed the age of ten. Isn't such an order horrible to the mind of an American? What is there in "a little brief authority" or in an American uniform that tends to make the wearer a murderer? We are not now speaking as a political partisan, but merely as men belonging to a nation that professes to follow the teachings of the Nazarene.

Hanna will have the pardon of those embers for a answer for when he seeks the presidential nomination.

Smith's counsel admits, "to simplify proceedings" that his client gave the kill and burn order. That admission should certainly simplify them. The firing squad should be detailed at once.

This corner in eggs is calculated to make the consumer shell out. How long will the people bear such a yolk?

Senator Cameron's description of Funston is certainly on a straight; he is the most vicious nonentity that ever wore the uniform of a brigadier general.

The reunion came to a close with a feast of barbecued buffalo, and the old soldiers are now bumping themselves for home.

## EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

The gentleman who came to El Paso from Southern California to invest in business, but went away because of a sand storm, was a sensitive plant. He is not of the sort who conquer deserts and create cities, but of the tribe who desire to have fortune handed to them on a gold platter. El Paso was established through the energy of men who do not think too much of easy luxury.—El Paso News.

To be successful in El Paso a man must be sandy enough to conquer sand.

And now that Frank Stockton is dead the world will probably never know whether it was "The Lady or the Tiger."—Cincinnati Sun.

We think it was the lady—or the tiger.

It stands in hand for the Houston Post to publish biographies of the gentlemen who participated in the Kirby banquet. Such information would be readable and worth preserving.—Cameron Herald.

Now, Oscar, don't get angry at the whole world just because the sovereign voter saw fit to wallop you; perhaps, it was your own fault.

Texas is rapidly forging to the front; with Bailey and Culberson both prominently mentioned as presidential timber she ought to be allowed to step a little high. We think either of the gentlemen the equal of Hill or Gorman any day in the week, and they are democrats.—San Angelo Press.

The "equal"? Aren't you too conservative?

A man who tells a lie to hurt some other man, may hurt

the other man for the time being; but it is only a question of time when he himself will feel the hurtful effects of it more than anyone else.—Palestine Press.

Well! That's one experience, Charlie, we never thought you'd have.

Have you been to the reunion yet?—Hutchins Light. Nope; but watch us at Gainesville next month.

General Wood's position in the minds of the American people is now well assured. Hanna has denounced him. Hanna is trying to vindicate his man Rahhove, who was convicted of stealing money from the Cuban government, and Hanna says it was all Wood's doing. A man is known by the company he keeps. General Wood is not in Hanna's gang.—Fort Worth Register.

In the case of General Wood then the man is known by the company he doesn't keep.

Since the acquittal of Major Waller and his testimony before the court martial that the atrocities he committed upon the Filipinos were in accordance with the orders of General Smith, the government will turn its attention to the general and give him an investigation. The "kill and burn" program does not seem to have secured in the dispatches of General Chaffee, but his execution was a dirty and cruel piece of work of which the commanding general ought to have been confident and promptly ordered its discontinuance. It is a burning disgrace to the army and the government.—Colorado Citizen.

Yes, sir; a burning and a shooting disgrace.

The saloons of Houston will close at midnight every Saturday night until Sunday night at midnight. Poor, dry Houston.—La Grange Journal.

An' we was jest gittin' ready ter move our plant ter Houston! But, no, thank ye; no water cure in ours!—Atlanta Eye.

The last word received from Houston was to the effect that those baseball players are able to sit up.—La Porte Chronicle.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, then the editor, and then the liberal advertiser and the prompt paying subscriber—which was all very good. The next day it snowed, and he created the man who does not believe in advertising, another day did not take the home paper—then he rested. Then the devil got into the moulding room and created the man who takes the paper for years and fails to pay for it. After he had completed that sorry job and having a few lumps left he created the excuse of a man who settles his arrears by instructing the postmaster to mark his paper "refused."—Succan Democrat.

## SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

For the differentiation of smallpox from chickenpox the London city council has published a list of medical practitioners, residents in different sections of the city, who may be consulted in doubtful cases of chickenpox, the council being responsible for the fee.

The strictness with which degrees and titles are guarded in Germany might be supposed to be a handicap to irregular medical practitioners, for to lay false claim to being a doctor is a mighty serious offense in that country. Nevertheless quackery seems to flourish there as elsewhere, for some recent statistics show that in addition to 200 qualified physicians in Berlin there are no fewer than 470 professional quacks. Most of them, from the reports, seem to have had only the most elementary education.

A. Havitt Verrill, who was recently successful in photographing the colors of fish and different kinds of sea water of the West Indies, announces that he can make absolutely permanent pictures by the use of deposits of gold or silver on glass, metal, paper or wood.

In honor of the forthcoming coronation the Vicar of Rye, Sussex, announces that marriages will be solemnized at his parish church without payment of the usual fees during the coronation month.

The population of Berlin on December 31, 1901, amounted to 1,291,597, as compared with 1,288,270 on the corresponding date of the previous year. This shows an increase of no more than 12,857 during the year, whereas in 1900 the addition to the population amounted to 44,495.

## POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Now that Thomas English is dead Dr. Edward Everett Hale has the distinction of being the oldest prominent American author. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who comes next, will be 80 in December of this year.

Henry Moore Jackson, at present governor of the Leeward islands, has been appointed governor of the Leeward islands, and Sir Gerald Strickland, chief secretary to the governor of Malta, has been appointed governor of the Leeward islands.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who has just returned from studying the coral structure of the Maldivian islands, says he learned more about the subject during the few months' visit than in the whole fifteen years he had previously studied the subject.

The sultan of Morocco sent recently for a French billiard table from Marseilles. It appears that the Emir al Muminin, or Prince of True Believers, had been reading of the billiard matches in Paris, and asked for a table such as the celebrated players used. The table sent has been specially ornamented to suit his majesty. The ruler of Morocco is very hard to please in the matter of billiard tables, and he has had them from nearly civilized countries.

Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, enjoys nothing more than to imitate Haroun al Raschid and wander about in disguise among his subjects, hearing good and evil of himself and his ministers. Anarchists are numerous in Italy, so the police keep a close watch on the sovereign, but hardly a week passes that he does not steal away by himself.

## American and English Yachtsmen.

Stinson Jarvis, in London Yachting World.

The remarks of the Yachting World concerning the proposed trip of Columbia to the racing countries of England were cable here yesterday, and appear in most of the New York papers today. As to this, the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, says: "Should she go over, Americans should not prepare themselves to hear of an all conquering and triumphant progress. We have the experience of Vigilant before us, and there are many who remember the disappointment attending her visit. At that time (1873) we were all keyed up to the point of believing that the last winner of the cup was inevitable under any conditions, and it must be conceded that it was a very great disappointment that she did not always win. Now, there is very little margin between Columbia and Shamrock. It is only a matter of seconds. And nobody seems to know how much better if at all, Shamrock II. is than Shamrock I. As a matter of fact, there is a strong suspicion here that there is little to choose between them. It can thus be seen that, even under the most favorable conditions, it would be a mighty close thing between the American and the English boat. Viewed from any standpoint, and no matter what her luck might be, the visit of Columbia to English courses would be a good thing for yachting; but it seems to be the general opinion among those who follow yachting closely that Columbia will not cross, though no one knows what a day may bring forth, and to a man of Mr. Morgan's temperament and resources a good many things are possible. Yet if the intention to take her over were a real one, something definite would probably have been done ere this. It is no easy matter to pick up a crew for this boat, and the men would need a lot of training before they were fit for the work before them."

After all, it is not quite certain that the men who have the say in the New York Yacht club are to be criticized when they will never meet a defeated boat with the winner of the American cup. They like their brag. That's what they spend their money for. And they don't want their brag spoiled by any afterclaps that would, in case of a change of luck, undoubtedly lessen the value of the historic victories. It is by no means certain that if the Royal Yacht Squadron won the cup with only a few seconds to spare they would allow the story a chance to say, "We have proved that we have the best boat, even though you get the cup by a fluke." Even when owners themselves are generous and sport loving enough to go in for further contests, there are always a lot of eager counselors who implore that the reputation gained by a boat or a club shall not be thrown away. Some of us may not like this sort of thing, and we have a conviction that if we had the choosing we would run our boat into any contest that had spice in it. Some of the New York Yacht club members are built on this plan, but personally, I don't expect to see a victor sailing against a defeated American cup boat until those who have the say in this club are being reduced by nature's laboratory to their constituent parts.

## WA. HINGTON NEWS AND VIEWS.

Washington, April 23.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The president's action in dissolving the Smith court martial and then immediately reconvening it in a way that will place the result of its work entirely in his hands, does not necessarily mean that the investigation of cruelties in the Philippines will be any more searching than they would have been had the court been allowed to proceed in the usual way. Since the democrats, particularly those on the senate committee on the Philippines, have brought out so many startling facts with reference to the manner in which the natives are treated by United States troops, Roosevelt has been made to understand that the public is intensely interested and that it wants to see justice done, no matter what the consequences. As a result, a "president's court" has been convened for the purpose of trying General Smith. The chief executive wishes to make the public understand that he, personally, has taken charge of the whole matter, thinking, perhaps, that the aforesaid public will immediately come to the conclusion that, in such hands, the thing can not but be well handled. Of course this is an open question, but since the evidence adduced before the court is to be sent here for review there is a possibility that the people will be given a better chance to learn just what is going on in "our foreign possessions" in the Pacific, than if the testimony were to be reviewed by General Chaffee at Manila, in the regular way.

Attaches of the war department make no secret of the fact that they have grave fears for the future of numerous officers in the Philippines. It is believed, probably with the best of good reasons, that the trial of Smith will involve other officers and that before the investigations are concluded a series of unheard of cruelties and outrages will be brought to light and will have the effect of causing the punishment—possibly the retirement—of a large number of the men who are in command of the United States troops stationed in the islands. The court is expected to try all officers charged with allowing their soldiers to administer the "water cure," and there is reason to believe that most of the officers who participated in the Samar campaign will be called on to answer to charges.

Army officers in general deplore the strong instructions cabled to Chaffee by the war department recently. They say that such a course as the department is now pursuing will result in "discouraging" the men who are conducting the campaign in the Philippines, and that, therefore, the work that will be done in the future will not be so effective as it has been in the past.

Nothing could more plainly show the depths of degradation to which we have descended since we began to dabble in imperialism, as a result of the long continued reign of the republican party, than does the opinion of army officers here at home. In plain words, their argument is that the men who are in charge of the army in the Philippines should be allowed to do just as they please, to practice whatever cruelties may occur to them, to "kill and burn" and to "make wildernesses" as fast as ever they can. We learn quickly, we Americans, and it seems that that portion of us which is handling the campaign against the brown men of the Pacific islands has learned with unusual facility the bloody lessons of cruelty and outrage which are popularly supposed to have gone out with the middle ages. If the courts martial bring out what officers here think they will bring out the great American public will perhaps be brought to a realization of the fact that the inhuman practices of the British soldiers in the Transvaal, the unspeakable practices in the concentration camps, have a parallel in our own "possessions," are indulged in by our own troops.

If, as military authorities here allege, it is impossible to carry on the Philippine campaign without resorting to such brutal treatment as that permitted—perhaps ordered—by Smith, Waller, Glenn, Sinclair and the others, what an additional load of obloquy and shame, of inhumanity and degradation, must the republican party—the influence which is primarily responsible for it all—take up! Can it bear the burden of responsibility? Can it make any satisfying explanation of its course? It will make some sort of explanation, of course, but will it satisfy the people? Will it contain any reason for the continuation of republican rule? It probably will not.

From the standpoint of the democratic party and of the people, a most unfortunate feature of the proposed investigations is afforded by the fact that it may be difficult to get to the bottom of the tales of cruelty and barbarism which have been told so frequently here of late. It is pointed out that many material witnesses, being in the army themselves and, therefore, disinclined to testify against their superiors or their brother officers, as the case may be, will adopt a plan of action which will make it next to impossible for the real facts to be gotten at. Then, too, many witnesses are civilians—some of them soldiers who have been mustered out of the service—and a court martial has no authority in the way of compelling the attendance of civilians. While some such witnesses may feel disposed to attend the court martial and give their testimony, it is reasonable to suppose that the large majority of them will desire to keep out of the matter entirely, and as they are not subject to the processes of a military court they will have no trouble in doing as they please in the premises—that is, those of them who are now in this country. In the Philippines, under the existing order of things, the military authorities assume an authority which is almost despotic, and if the president of a court martial wishes to compel the attendance of a civilian witness or to compel that witness to talk, he will doubtless find some means of doing so.

However, this feature may not cause a great deal of trouble. In some of the recent advice concerning the manner in which the "water cure" is administered, it is stated that an officer, becoming tired of the continued obstinacy of a native who declined to give up his hold, or his rifle, or his life, or some such trifle, ordered out the "water detail" to administer the "water cure." This would seem to indicate that in all well regulated commands there is a detail of soldiers especially trained as water curists, and if this be really the case there will be, or should be, no trouble in finding plenty of witnesses who are right there in the islands, who are hedged about by military restrictions and who are, therefore, fully amenable to all processes issued by a military court.

Friends of the administration are trying to draw the line between cruelties practiced in the way of reprisals for acts committed by the natives, and needless cruelty in order to compel the natives to divulge information which our soldiers need, or think they need. In other words, these administration apologists are attempting to make the point that if the Filipinos, driven and harried by the invaders of their native land, allow their inherent savagery to assert itself, our soldiers will be perfectly justified in forgetting that they come from a country which boasts of its civilization and its humanity. In other words, the troops are, according to this view of the case, justified in committing the most heinous of crimes if only they are able to say that they are paying the Filipinos back in their own coin. What a sad commentary is this on this boasted civilization of ours! What a result of the teachings of Him who said that human love should rule the world!

Just now the campaign which Chaffee proposes to lead against the Moros, in an attempt to punish natives who are alleged to have recently killed one soldier and wounded two others, is being watched with almost as much interest as the Smith trial. Men who have been in the islands are certain that the natives will resist, and that trouble which no single regiment will be able to cope with will ensue. On this account the administration is being advised to check the withdrawal of troops from the islands, so as to be prepared for any possible emergency.

And all this at a time when Governor Taft and the administration officials are assuring us that the war in the Philippines is at an end!

G. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

## TAMPERING WITH TRIFLES.

## A HOPE.

I hope someday to go again  
And fish an oldtime stream;  
To lie where years ago I've lain  
And see the waters gleam  
Now silver white beneath the sun,  
And now, when it goes down,  
And when the summer's day is done,  
A warm enchanting brown.

Right where the current runs most swift  
And where the alders lean,  
One can, by looking in the drift,  
See streamers long and green  
Go undulating down the tide,  
Of such a wondrous gleam  
As puts the grass that grows beside  
The stream to lasting shame.

And where the broad stream sweeps around  
Is hollowed out a bowl  
By huge and mossgrown boulders bound;  
And where the tortured roll  
Of waters cease their rush and sweep,  
And gurgle deep and cool;  
'Tis there the trout and grayling sleep,  
Deep in the shady pool.

And there when all the east grows red,  
And when the fieldlarks sing  
An orison as night is sped  
On dewy fragrant wing,  
Ah, then to trail along the bank,  
And cast the lure far out!  
And wade amidst the grasses rank  
To coax the wary trout.

How spring sends rushing through each vein  
The torch of one's youth!  
The years are fled and once again—  
A boy in very truth!  
We seek a shaded rock strewn hole,  
Where slow the waters sweep,  
And with an alder fishing pole,  
We coax the trout's leap.

Now a combination of individuals have formed a poultry trust. It is doubtless their intention to lay for the consumer and feather their nests.

If Jake Smith really gave the order to kill and burn, the president should jerk Jake to justice.

An Eastern man shot and wounded his mother's sister because she abused him. His plea will doubtless be that he was just making his aunt good.

New York school children are each to receive a penny plant on Decoration day. A potted ham would be a great deal more use to some of them.

The 24-year-old wife of a 74-year-old Jerseyite has presented him with a twelve-pound boy. It is said the child bears a striking resemblance to its father, being bald and toothless.

"In the sands and in the soap,  
Works a woman full of soap;  
While a-weaving down the road,  
Underneath a joyful load,  
Comes her husband full of soap."

J. M. Lewis.

## MALVAR AN ACTOR.

Unique Personal Traits of Recently Captured Filipino Leader.

Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Herald.

Miguel Malvar, the recently captured Filipino leader, for a long time been the ablest of the Filipinos in the army. He was one of the few who have been in the Philippines since the outbreak of the war, and he was one of the few who were left of organized resistance, and he was with his surrender the war is over.

Malvar is shrewd and very energetic. He called himself lieutenant general, and aspired to be absolute dictator of the Philippines. After the capture of Aguinaldo by General Fusion he proclaimed himself dictator, and as he was popular with the insurgents, he easily got a very large following. Even during the dictatorship of Aguinaldo, Malvar was troublesome, and in May, 1901, negotiations were carried on for his surrender, but they failed at the last moment because of Malvar's overpowering ambition to be dictator.

The difficulty in capturing Malvar has not been his bravery as a fighter nor his ability as a commander, but has been entirely to the fact that he is a born actor, an adept in disguise and an unwearying traveler, who never, except among tried friends, appeared as Malvar, the insurgent, never stopped twice in the same spot, nor then a whole day or all of one night. He is a vigorous, indefatigable young man, with all the pertinacity that marks the strongest Tagalog character, with the cunning of a fox and the wildness of a watchfulness of the antelope.

Of late our soldiers in the Philippines have been called Malvar "the Filipino Flying Dutchman." He is a young man, with but little education; he has neither studied long and brilliantly at home, like the cultured Lubbock, yet in the universities of Europe, like the martyr Rial. He comes of good, plain people, who have lived for generations in Batangas country, acquiring considerable wealth and a reputation for honesty and square dealing.

He rarely camped with his troops—generally with his friend or two and his Xantippean wife, a boy to hold his carabai and a bull cart. Within a mile or so of where he camped, in a circle about the place, were detached companies of twenty or thirty men each. His camp was pitched on the brink of some deep barranca—one of those features of the earth that run through Batangas country. The night a gun was fired Don Miguel disappeared.

## The Cost of Conquest.

New York World.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's hope that the cost of the war will be paid "from the wealth of the Transvaal" is a cool confession that the purpose of this effusion of blood is conquest and plunder. The remark also exhibits an almost childlike optimism.

By his own figures the war has already cost \$35,000,000. The coming year will add \$25,000,000, besides \$500,000 for gratuities to the soldiers and for bringing them home. If these can be brought home so soon, the Englishmen estimate the indirect cost at \$150,000,000 and the Boer peace proposals may call for another \$50,000,000 for restocking farms, etc. Altogether there will be a total of not less than \$1,000,000,000—just half of our own National debt in July, 1865, the close of the civil war.

The two perhaps conquered republics are a trifle larger than California; they contain 107,817,500 acres of arable land and rock kopje. Britain is paying over \$12 a acre for "eminent domain" in this barren land—besides the price in blood that "stagnates humanity"—and the cost will run \$20 before she is through.

Will the chancellor explain how these enormous sums are to be repaid "from the wealth of the Transvaal"?

## A Michigan View.

Paris Advocate.

In another column the Advocate presents an editorial leader from the leading democratic journal of Michigan, the Detroit Tribune, which tends to show that North-western democrats are beginning to study democratic conditions from other than sectional points of view. It shows that particular sentiment is coming to regard the obliteration of Macon and Dixon's line as a political consideration in the selection of presidential candidates a necessity, for the reason of the times, that the best timber can be found south of the line. The Tribune, like many other exponents of sectional democratic sentiment, has found that the democratic Charles A. Culberson, Texas has given to the country perhaps its best balanced and equipped champion. The Tribune notes particularly his course on the measure of others which promises the democracy a vantage point of consequence in the next National campaign.

In this Culberson has done no more than the people Texas expected of him and which he would do for the first opportunity. There is nothing of the posturing of Culberson. Nothing of the spectacular; nothing of the sensationalist.